#### SCIENCE.

PAPERS BEFORE THE SECTIONS THE INCONVENIENCES OF TOO BRIEF TIME-

HOW A BRICK TOWER MOVED IN AN ELLIPSE -EARTHQUAKE THEORIES-GREAT DISCOV-ERY IN ELECTRICAL LAWS-PROBABILITIES ABOUT THE ETHER OF SPACE-HOW THE MEMBERS DID NOT SAVE MUCH ON RAILROAD FARES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—The Association finds itself pressed by lack of time. It is realized now, that however enjoyable the excursion to Terre Haute was, it should have been postponed to the end of the meeting, so that those who could only remain long enough to read their papers might have the opportunity to do so. There is a perceptible diminution in the num ber of members of the Association present to-day com pared with those assembled on Thursday, and the inter-est of the people of Indianapolis, as exemplified by their presence at the sessions of the sections, is rather on the wane. The process of winnowing the more important papers and reading the remainder only by title, reduces siderably the amount of work before the Association, but nevertheless it will require the closest squeezing to bring the reading of papers to a close by to-morrow night; for that has been resolved upon in order to accept an invitation to visit New-Albany and the Mammoth Cave as a wind-up to the proceedings. There have been, in fact, only two working days in the sections: last Thursday and to-day; add to-morrow, part of which may be consumed in discussing arrangements for the next annual meeting, and there is a total of scarcely three days for reading and discussing all that the sci ence of the entire country has accumulated in a whole year. The worst feature about this extreme brevity of time is, however, that it cuts short discussion; and the discussions are upt to be of much greater interest than the papers. The distinctive peculiarities of the American and the British Associations for the Advancement of ere to point them out. In the sessions of the British Association many of the most eminent members, admirably qualified for their task, discuss, in the form of adas the various discoveries of the year; and with extended and sweeping generalizations throw a flood of ight over the dim outlines of the newly-found prospect. But they rarely announce new special discoveries, preferring to work up those of others. There is no question but that this course tends to popularize science. The American Association, on the other hand, has many papers of great value relating to special discoveries read efore it; but all that there is of generalization, of the application of these discoveries by indicating where and how they fill up the gaps of knowledge, of that form of discovery that puts other discoveries together and involves great principles, is dependent with us upon what may be done in discussions following the reading of papers. And when these discussions are unduly lim-, the results seem sterile.

Of the papers named on the programme to-day, all were not read.

were not read.

PARKES READ IN SECTION A.

1. The Daily Metion of a Brick Tower caused by Solar Heat. By C. G. Roekwood.

This was withdrawn and a paper upon the Construction of Telescopes, by Prof. Hill, substituted.

2. Note on the Distribution of Population in the United States. By J. E. Hillpard.

3. On the Transmission of Heat. By S. D. Tillman.

ie Determination across the Continent. Langtinde Determination across the Continent. By one W. Dean.
On the Mutual Action of Electric Currents. By. E.

B. Elliott.

7. The Character and Chemical Composition of the Meteorite that fell in May, near Searsmont, Maine. By J. Lawrence Smith.

8. A description of the exact locality of the immense masses of Meteoric Iron in Cahmila, Mexico, with the audiyas of one recently discovered. By J. Lawrence South.

9. Radiation. By H. F. Walling. 10. The Chemical Equivalent of Ether. By H. F. Wall-

10g. The Chemeat Equations in use among the Mogni
12g. On a form of Boomerang in use among the Mogni
Puebla Indians of North America. By C. C. Parry.
13. The Perturbation of Forces. By James D. Warner.
PAPEES READ IN SECTION R.
1. Observations on the Geology, Physical Features, and
Reirocession of the Niagara Falls. By George W. Holley.
2. On the Earthquake of October, 1870. By Charles
Whitthese.

Contributions to Physiographic and Dynamical Gey. By Richard Owen. Remarks on the Rocks and Geological Section of sourt. By G. C. Swallow. sourl. By G. C. Swallow.
On the Extinct Tortoless of the Cretaceans of New-resy. By Edward D. Cope.
On the Numerical Relations of the Osseous System.

rks on the Geology of the Mississippi Bottom. Ey E. A. Smith.

8. Rock Inscriptions in Ohio. By Charles Whittlesey.

9. An Ancient Mound on the Etowah River, Georgi

By Charles Whittlesey.
10. On the apparently one-ranked Phyllotaxis of Baptisla perfoleata, and on the Phyllotaxis of Cucurbitaceae.
By H. W. Ravcael.
11. On the Geology of North-Western Massachusetts.
By Sanborn Tenuy.

By Sanborn Tenny, 12. Western Coal Measures and Indiana Coals. By E. The paper of Prof. Rockwood described the method and results of a series of observations made upon a brick tower built for the purposes of an observatory, and forming a part of the building of the Sheffleld Scientific school, in New-Haven, Conn. The tower was square. diminishing from bottom to top from 16% feet to 15 for the side of the square. The walls diminished in thickness from 27 to 16 inches. The hight to the floor of the observatory room was 75 feet; to the top of the turwith the main building on the north side. The details of the leveling instruments used and the mode of calculations from the observations were presented by means of diagrams and blackboard illustrations. It was shown that an isolated, symmetrical, homogeneous tower, placed e equator, owing to the heat of the sun's rays, and consequent unequal expansion on one side, would have, as to the top of the tower, a motion back and forth in a straight line; if situated at the pole, the tower, leaning lways away from the sun, would describe a circle in every 3s hours. In any place between the poles and the equator the motion would be elliptical. The results cor-responded with these expectations; but the figure described was rather more egg-shaped than exactly elliptical. A distinction was made between cloudy and fair days, and it was found that the curved figure described by the latter very largely exceeded that of the former in size, while the smaller figure was much more dis torted from a true ellipse. This latter result was partly occasioned by the partial attachment of the tower to the building, but chiefly by the fact that on a cloudy day the sun would not affect the tower so early in the day as on a clear day, and hence part of the ellipse was wanting. The effect of north-cast storm and other variations in the weather upon the shape and size of the figure described was very perceptible and strongly marked. The average motion for a clear day, was, as to the longer the ellipse, .037 inches. Prof. Van der Weyde mentioned the case of a town built on the Pacific Coast where a movement resulted from the heat of the sun on the rocks of its foundation. He also described an instance in London where these vibrations and move ments were entirely avoided by constructing a scaffolding which supported an observatory within the building. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, who had been unable to remain with the Association and read his paper on the probable age of Halley's comet. Anything from such a source con cerning that comet of extraordinary size and a regular period of some 10 years, the accurate prediction of whose coming by Clairaut was the first great step in bringing

Col. Charles Whittlesey of Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper on the earthquake which occurred in the United States the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Cincinnati, along a line of axis of about 1,000 miles, and covering a breadth of about 300 miles. Its greatest severity was on the St. Lawrence, below Montreal, and its progress was in a couth-westerly direction. At Quebec, chimneys were thrown down; a church at Kamarouski had subsequently to be rebuilt. The duration of the movement at Albany and at Cleveland was about a minute; at all other places less than a minute. Taking the telegraphic reports and rejecting some that were certainly innecurate, it appears that in Bangor, Me., Boston, Albany, and Cleveland, where that in Bangor, Me., Boston, Albany, and Cleveland, where the errors of observation cannot exceed half a minute, the differences of actual time of the occurrence did not exceed 21 seconds. In Cleveland and Montreal it was simultaneous. Observations on other carthquakes rarely indicate a motion that exceeds a mile in two seconds for the progress of the carthquake wave. The lasbon earthquake traveled at the rate of 20 miles a minute. The velocity of the earthquake under consideration was from 10 miles a second to 960 miles a minute. Such rapidity precludes the notion of the transmission of an earthquake wave. Col. Whittiesey described his own experience of the sensation as that of a slow motion like that of a pendulum, with no perceptible jar. He considered that the force which brought about such simultaneous results must be deep-scated, and acting not as a wave, but by lateral compression, as from an explosion far below. He described the similarity of the sensations of those who felt the effects at a distance from a great eltroglycerine explosion, not long afterward, near Cleveland, with those that were perceived in carthquakes. Prof. Andrews described an earthquake at Columbus, Ohlo. The movement was such that he supposed that he was dizzy. He considered the gentle character of movement was such that he supposed that he was dizzy. He considered the gentle character of movement to indicate a force not produced by a concussion or a jar beneath the surface. But it

the cometary orbs within calculation, and proving them as parts of the solar system, would have been very interesting to the astronomers of the Association. THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1870.

might be that the drift formation of that locality acted as a blanket upon the jar. It was the opinion of anothe speaker that the simultaneous character of earth quake waves-that is, the fact that at widely separated intervals on the surface the shock was simultan dicated a force from far beneath the surface, and probably from a molten mass within. Prof. Owens had stated that diamonds would some day be found in Australia. Prof. Hawkins mentioned a similar prediction some years ago of Prof. Pennant, which had been verified by facts, diamonds of great size and value having since been found there. The paper of Prof. Owens undertook to solve almost every variety of phenomena by certain circles of the cosmical forces which he assumed were brought to bear in the formation of the globe. The paper covered too much ground; in fact it undertook to explain so much by its rather wire-drawn theory that many of the members seemed to regard its notions as empirical, and feared that the circles were drawn to suit the deductions. Perhaps this was scarcely fair, as Prof. Owens has great note as a geologist; but it was quite certain that his paper was read in the wrong section, and sequently did not obtain a hearing from the division of scientists best capable of appreciating it.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS. Prof. E. B. Elliott read a paper on the mutual action of elements of electric currents. The law of the action of elements of electric currents, as commonly given, assumed that the action was invariably in the direction of the ideal line which connected the elements. This view Mr. Elliott deemed too limited and incomplete; the more complete statement of the law demanding action in va rious directions in space according to the varying relative directions of the elements. The restricted law as ordinarily given was inconsistent with the generally acknowledged principle of the conservation of force, whereas the completed statement now given was in full accord with this principle. The incompleteness of the law of electric action as hitherto given, and known as that of Ampere, had been asserted by the eminent Euglish electrician, Faraday, who was obliged to superadd to it another, which he called the law of angular forces. The complete law, as now proposed, embraced in one simple expression all that was essential in the incomplete law of Ampere and the supplementary law of Faraday. The paper was illustrated by diagrams and analytica

Prof. H. F. Walling of Boston, Mass., in his paper o 'Radiation," attempted to show that the hypothesis presented by him at previous meetings in regard to the constitution of matter would remove some difficulties which still remain in the undulatory theory of light and radiant heat. To account for the transverse vibrations of the ethereal medium, it has been deemed necessary, by the investigators of the undulatory theory, to suppose that the medium possessed a certain rigidity of form which would require that it should be properly classified among solids rather than fluids. Prof. Walling suggested that, if his hypothesis of the ultimate constitution of gases be admitted, this improbable assumption of the solidity of the ether may be avoided. According to the hypothesis, gases are made up of lines or "fibers" of atoms, in which the proximity of the atoms to each other | leading men among this race take different views of this gives a sort of tensile strength. These lines divide space | fact. One effect of it is that most of those who remain into minute imaginary cubes. The atoms, not being impenetrable, pass along these lines in both directions with enormous velocities. A longitudinal vibration set up in any fiber produces transverse vibrations in the intersecting fibers in the two transverse directions, and these again in turn produce transverse vibrations in the original fiber in addition to its longitudinal vibration. On the principle of the composition and resolution of forces, the original series of impulses are propagated by waves having a general spherical surface whose center is the radiant point.

THE CELESTIAL ETHER.

In the interesting discussion which followed the reading of the foregoing paper, Prof. Van der Weyde expressed the opinion respecting the ether of the celestial spaces that it was a gas very much lighter than hydrogen, and that the heavenly bodies collected in proportion to their weight great quantities-atmospheres of this ether about them. He discountenanced the idea that ether alone could transmit light. He believed that transparent substances-air, water, glass-transmitted light themselves, not by means of ether with which they are penetrated. He held that the velocity of sound could not be compared with the velocity of the transmission of luminous vibration through transparent media, be-cause the two modes of motion were not at all the same. He would distinguish four incomparable varieties of these motions—the conduction of heat, the vibrations of sound, the speed of electricity, and that of light.

Prof. Walling's next paper on the chemical equivalent of the ether set forth that if we consider the ether of of the ether set forth that if we consider the ether of space to be a gas, we may obtain its atomic weight by a simple calculation, if we admit the dynamic theory of gases. According to that theory the square of the velocity of the atoms, multiplied by the atomic weight, is constant for all gases at any given temperature. This product, for the temperature of 65 below zero, Centigrade, if we take the weight of hydrogen atoms at unity and the velocity of its atoms at -65°, as 4.85° feet per second is 23.94.49. The velocity of the ether atoms as determined by the velocity of light is, in round numbers, 2.000,000,000 feet per second; of which the square is 4.000.000,000.000.000. Dividing 23.501.449 by this number, we obtain the fraction one divided by 169.563,000.000 (nearly) as the chemical equivalent of ether.

TORTOISES. Prof. Cope read a paper on the extinct tortoises of the eralized groups such as are not, comparatively speaking, common, and are of much importance in the history of life. "Generalized" or "sympathetic the history of life. "Generalized" or "sympathetic groups" so-called by naturalists, were explained to be those which combine the characters of others. They were generally formed in earlier geologic time, while the more widely differing groups occurred later in time. The cases were as follows: It was explained that the division of the marine turtles (chelonida) possesses external bones united by a few sutures or with wide intervals, straight humerus and femur, and flat limbs, with truncate finger bones incapable of flexion. It was shown that the existing snapping-torioises possess a narrow, cross-shaped sternum, with the bones everywhere united to cach other; the femur and humerus curved, and the toes, with hinge-jointed phalanges capable of much flexion. It was then pointed out that in the New-Jersey green-sand a type of turtles is found embracing several genera

other; the femur and humerus curved, and the toes, with hinge-jointed phalanges capable of much flexion. It was then pointed out that in the New-Jersey green-sand a type of turtles is found embracing several genera and species, in which the steraum has the elements generally united by suture, except two central bones—being thus immediately between that of the chelonidae and that of the chelydras (enappers): that the ferum and humerus are curved as in the snapper; but the limbs, oar-like bodies with truncate phalanges, as in the seaturite. This family he called the propleuridae.

The second case was presented by tortoises of a character like those now inhabiting fresh waters. The empoide or common river tortoises of the Northern Hemisphere, were shown to possess ten horny shields on the plastron or lower shell; have a pelvis treely suspended from the carapace or upper shell, and a series of cervical vertebrae which can be curved into an S and the head thas drawn into the shell in a vertical plane. The peculiarities of the pleurodira, the corresponding division in the Southern Hemisphere, were also sketched. It was then shown that in the cretaceans of New-Jersey there existed a family (the Adocidae) which combines the features of these groups, and had also some of the peculiarities of the modern sea-turtle and the Mississippi snapper, which, of course, add to its generalized character. The value of these generalized groups was pointed out as consisting in the correction of views derived from the great constancy of specific characters; these, he maintained, retained unaltered through great extents of time and space in geologic ages. The value of these cases was because they were in a transitional condition.

It rests with the Standing Committee to say whether the arrangements that they can effect with the railroad companies are sufficiently satisfactory to make San Francisco, the first Monday in Angust, the time and place of the meeting of 1872. To put this in another shape, it may be stated thus: If a sufficient

Prof. Cox this afternoon and Prof. T. Sterry Hunt this evening spoke at length on the subject of Indiana min erals, a subject to which abundant allusion has beet made in previous letters.

## THE FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT-CHILDREN CAUGHT IN THE RUINS.

From The Williamsport Gazette, Aug. 22.
The city was thrown into a terrible state of

### COLORED CITIZENS.

THEIR CONDITION IN THIS CITY. MILITARY, POLITICAL, AND BENEVOLENT OR-GANIZATIONS-CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS-OBSTACLES TO THEIR GREATER PROGRESS-

COLORED MEN IN PROMINENT POSITIONS. Fully one-half the colored population of the State of New-York live in the metropolis and its immediate suburbs. In New-York, Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Countles the number was recently estimated at 27,000, and there are a few thousand in Brooklyn and the rest of Kings County. The remainder of 60,000 are scattered throughout the State. Of the one-half who find e metropolis the most attractive part of the State, 13,093 reside in the city itself.

One-fifth of the total in the State, together with the 3,500 colored seamen engaged in the mercantile marine of this port, will give 15,500 colored voters.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS. Of the number in New-York City, 50 are engineers, 400 waiters, 7 basket-makers, 32 tobacco twisters, 50 barbers, 22 cabinet-makers and carpenters, 14 masons and bricklayers, 15 smelters and refiners. 2 rollers and 6 molders, 500 'longshoremen, and 24 printers. As 'longshoremen the colored are preferred to all other workmen; there is little invidious discrimination against them as seamen, and the avenues to promotion in these pursuits are open to them. One colored seaman, George Brooks, received his certificate as shipmaster in 1867, and sailed from this port in command of the James F. Waterbury for the coast of Africa. This vessel was manned entirely by colored men. He sailed the brig Curlew to the same port the year after. Samuel Johnson (colored), with Ball, Black & Co., was third owner of the Curlew. A Capt. Bradley, part owner of his vessel, has been sailing from New-Haven to the West Indies. Benjamin Drummond, second mate of the Waterbury and Curiew, is a grandson of Paul Cuffe, colored, who was a New-England sea-captain. olored seamen are usually more saving than their white flow-workmen. R. B. Elliott, now Member of Congress from South Carolina, was born in the British West Indies and educated in England, and was a scaman for a while. He was in the United States naval service during the

There are about 35,000 colored scamen in the merchant and naval service of the United States. Of these 2,030 are in the naval service, 11,030 salling from this and other ports, and 15,000 on the Mississippi, the Western lakes, and elsewhere on the Western and South-Western waters. There are on the average about 250 of these sailors in this

port at once. The colored people of New-York are mainly found in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and between Ninth and Tenth-aves., from Fourteenth-st., to Fiftieth-st. Emigration to the south and to towns adjacent to this city has diminished the numbers of this class of cifizens. The war, emancipation, suffrage, &c., do not seem to have improved their condition in this city as much as they have sewhere. This is especially owing to the fact that the old rules are maintained against colored apprentices and workmen by the trades-unions. As will be seen, different here are found in menial occupations. As barbers, watters, cooks, servants, coachmen, store porters, and jobbers they earn from \$10 to \$14 a week in busy seasons. Their average earnings are \$3 to \$9. Their wives contribute largely to the support of their families by washing, ise-cleaning, nursing, &c. Walters, except "caterors," earn but little. Barbers are generally single young mer who take little care for the merrow. Porters in stores are tolerably well paid. There are a few colored printers in this city and Brooklyn. One runs a job office. There are but few carpenters and masons, and only one of these an employer. There are a few tailors and many clothes cleaners, and several shoemakers. A few are engaged in daguerreotyping, jewelry making, watch-making, eigar-making, picture framing, engraving, and blacksmithing. Only two educated colored physicians are now practicing here, though there are many illiterate practitioners, and "botanic," &c., druggists. There is one wholesale druggist, who does a heavy trade and employs a large number of colored young men at first-class wages. Intelligence offices to supply colored labor have been instituted, and are well patronized. Their restaurants and boarding-houses are liberally supported. A large number are employed as faultors and messengers in insurance and banking-houses, and some as shipping

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

G. W. Myers, President of the Vth Assembly Colored Organization, was visited for the purpose of obtaining facts concerning the military and political organizations of his race in this city. He said that the first military company started here by his people was originated in March, 1870, when Hayes, Kennedy, and others organized the Griffin Excelsior Guards. They succ ndifferently, until Taylor and Griffin went to Albany and saw William M. Tweed. After their return, and the sending out of circulars, a storm of indignation fell upon them for seiling out to the Democrats. This stopped enlistments, and the affair languished. Griffin resigned. They now number about 250 men; but the general opinion of their people is that they will not succeed.

The Skidmore Guard started last Fall as an independent company, and did well. Leslie, Washington, and Brown were the projectors. James Fisk, jr., gave them equipcretaceans of New-Jersey. His object was to explain two | ments and funds for tuition, and they made a fair show in the procession which celebrated the passage of the XVth Amendment.

The Veteran Guard was started soon after the war, and was composed of members of the 54th Massachusetts, 26th Connecticut, and all other Northern colored regi ments. They have not met with much success.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, There have been political organizations among th colored men of this city since May, 1870, when occurred the first election at which they were allowed to vote. Socicties were formed at first in all the election districts. None of them amounted to much except the District Assembly Associations in the IXth, Vth, XIth, and XVth Districts. Only one of these-that in the Vth District-is now in good working order. This was formed by electing T. S. W. Titus, one of the leading men, as Chairman. This district lies above Canal-st., embracing the populous quarters of Thompson, Sullivan, &c.,

The first thing they did was to canvass their district. They found 1,037 voters. As there is so little hope for Republican ascendancy, little enthusiasm can be raised in the other districts. The next in importance to the Vth District, where there is always a lively contest for the leadership of the (new) 1,200 voters, is the XIth, where there are from 500 to 700 voters. There was a storm raised among this people by the fact that a delegation of their race—Eighth Ward Union Regulators— called upon Mike Norton previous to his visit to Europe and presented him with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, thanking him for his contributions for the wants of the needy, his protection of them in the time of the riot in 1863, and congratulating him upon his, un-

scifishness and other virtues.

Colored voters have complained bitterly that they have been unfairly treated-for instance, on the occasion of the election of officers of the Vth Assembly District Association, under the "reorganization" of the Republican

Section, under the "recognization" of the Depolicans of the Process. PRESS.

It is the section of the Company o

which has a library and reading-room over the bank, and several literary societies. The oldest and most prominent association is the "New-York African Society for Mutual Relief," founded in 1898, and chartered in 1810. All branches of skilled and unskilled workmen are represented in its membership. It owns real estate valued at \$10,000, and supports its sick and infirm members.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

Mr. Powell gave at some length his own history and that of his sons, as illustrating the difficulty experienced by men of his color in obtaining employment, especially in this city, at lucrative trades, He had been taught the machinist trade, and had always been able to find employment at it in Massachusetts. He has five sons, most of whom were taught trades and professions. He educated them in England. His eldest son was taught the engineer's trade, and has worked in locomotive factories. He can get no such work in this city. Another, who is a machinist, was with Farragut on the Franklin, and did machinist and engineer work thereon, but could get no rank on account of color. He was acting Second Assistant Engineer on the Worcester when she went to France with provisions. He is now working in Boston Navy-Yard as machinist at fair wages. He can construct an engine, but there is no place for him in New-York. Another son was educated as a physician in England. He had charge of Freedman's hospitals during the war; was surgeon in Maximilian's army; then went to Cuba as a surgeon among the patriots, and was then surgeon on an Australian steamer sailing from England. Another son is a cooper, but can find no chance in that trade in this city on account of the labor unions. The youngest is a druggist, and was a hospital steward during the war. Mr. Powell says that the trouble with most of his race who find themselves in this city is, that when disap-pointed in their search for work at any trade they may have learned, they too readily take up with mental employment. He himself had gone South and to other quarters when unable to get work at his trade, rather an succumb to menial work. As he has Indian and Dutch blood in his veins, it is doubtless his Dutch courage and Indian pluck that made him so persistent.

He told an interesting story of a visit he received lately rom an Indian Chief, who said he was doing what he had not been used to—that is visiting colored men. Mr. Powell told him that his own race had shown themselves riser than the Indians in that instead of going out half naked to the wilderness and keeping up a perpetual fight with the whites they had accepted the situation, when they found themselves mastered by the whites, and now they were reaping the fruits of their wisdom, by getting all the benefits and some of the emoluments of civilization.

The Rev. Highland Garnett, the leading colored reacher of this city, who is a pure black man, says that he takes a more hopeful view of the condition and prosects of his race in this country and this city than Mr. Powell does. He notices a great general improvement in their condition here. Not the least noticeable of the good effects of emancipation and suffrage is the greater consideration shown to colored men and women in public, eapecially in public conveyances. Their right to equal privileges in cars and stages is now generally conceded. It is still more noticeable in public parks such as the Central, which being the property of all a freedom is naturally felt by all while traversing them, which is not felt while occupying private grounds or vehicles owned by melness firms or companies; and yet there is soldom any attempt made to insult colored people now in these

Again it used to be very difficult for colored people to uy anything at first-class stores. He had some times tood for some time formerly in a drug store waiting for decision from a chief clerk as to the propriety of his being furnished with a glass of mineral water. Now his right to buy whatever he can pay for is never disputed. WHY ABLE COLORED MEN LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Mr. Garnett said that one reason why so few eminent and wealthy colored men are to be found in this city is in the fact that this is the hottest center of competition in all trades and professions on the continent. Another is the exclusiveness of the labor unions. Another is the fact that Hayti, Africa, South America, &c., present more inviting fields, promise richer and speedier returns for effort than can be obtained here. He gave a long list of minent men who were educated in the North or in England and are now occupying high positions in the coun-

THE SUCCESSFUL

Among those mentioned were the following: The Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, born in Baltimore, educated at Oberlin, was at first paster of a Newark Presbyterian Church and examiner in Hebrew of the Presbytery, and is now Professor of Theology in Straight University, New-Orleans. Dr. John B. Reeves was in early life a member of Dr. Garnett's church, studied at McGrawville, N. Y., and Union Theological Seminary; was for 10 years pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and is now a professor in Howard University, Washington. Mr. Cardozo, who is now Secretary of State of South Carolina, was the son of a rich Carolinian, was educated at Glasgow, and was for a time paster of a New-Haven church Jonathan C. Gibbs was born in Philadelphia, educated at Middlebury College, Vermon; was paster of Seventh Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and of another in Troy, N. Y. He is now Secretary of State in Florida.

Dr. Garnett has had 20 invitations to go South to fill lu-He proposes to face the hardships of the situation here as long as he lives, and help to conquer a peace for his prople, rather than leave the work to the inexperienced.

J. J. Wright, born in Pennsylvania, studied law in Washington, but had to return to Pennsylvania for a license. He went to South Carolina, and was elected one of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. It is claimed that this election was purely upon merit. Many Conservative Democrats voted for him in preference to white rival Democrats.

Dr. Garnett told a curious story concerning Mr. Holley, who is now at the head of the Episcopal Church in Hayti. He had been writing so successfully for a Maonic journal in this country that the editor, who was ignorant of his color, sent him word that he would like to have his picture to copy it into the magazine. Mr. Holley "kept dark" for a while, and then, when he had written all he had wished to, sent his picture to the editer. It was not reprinted, and he never heard anything

more from that magazine.
Dr. Garnett is at the head of a movement to build up a state Trade Union for skilled colored labor. It will not encourage strikes, neither will it take advantage of white atrikers. They will hold their next annual meeting at Troy, on the second Wednesday in October. Dr. Garnett says that politics has nothing to do with the movement. CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There are at least six flourishing Methodist Churches belonging to colored people in New-York and Brooklyn; three Baptist, two Presbyterian, and one Episcopalian. The churches are a chief means of developing the talents for public life of the colored youth. There are six Grammar Schools devoted to them in this city and suburbs, one in Mulberry-st., one in Laurena-st., one in Fortieth-st., and one in Seventeenth-st. There are three colored schools in Brooklyn. All are well attended and have efficient teachers.

# TAMMANY'S SCHEME TO MUZZLE THE

ship of the congregation several dergymen received calls to the church, but all declined. Among them was the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the father of the present pastor of Plymouth Church, but he, too, would not accept the order, preferring to remain at East Hampton, L. L., where he was then stationed. On the 25th of May, 1856, Dr. Spring delivered the last sermon that was ever preached in the Brick Church, and almost immediately threafter the work of tearing down the old Ignumark and removing the dead from the cemetery was begun. It was soon after reported that the United States Government had entered into negotiations for the purchase of the property, but the title not proving satisfactory the negotiations did not result in the expected transfer of the estate. Finally, the property was sold to private persons, and the present buildings erected upon it.

### SENATOR FENTON'S RECORD.

A LETTER FROM GEO. W. PALMER.

A LETTER FROM GEO. W. PALMER.

From The Evening Post.

The letter signed "Republican," published in your journal on Friday, Aug. 18, in regard to which you say "that although it contains a good many assertions and inferences of the truth of which you are by no means convinced." was republished to-day in The Times, apparently as the sentiments of your paper, without the explanatory remarks by which you introduced it. I am informed upon the most trustworthy authority that large numbers of this issue of The Times have been sent to all the prominent men and Republican newspapers of the State from the headquarters of some of the departments of the Custom-House, with the evident intent improperly to influence the public mind in regard to the real condition of the Republican party in the State of New-York.

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Your anonymous correspondent starts out with an attempt to give the political history of each of the Senators—Messrs. Conking and Fenton. In regard to the statements relative to the political consideration to which Senator Conking is entitled I have nothing to say. He can bear away all the honer which is due him from his controversy respecting Provost-Marshal-General Fry. It is asserted that during the first two years of his service, with Mr. Morgan as his colleague, "New-York Republicans in both Houses of Cougrees were practically a unit on all political questions. No complaint was ever made of division or dissension among New-York Republicans at Washington. It was the most perplexing and difficult period in all the history of the Republican party, and through all of it the Republicans of New-York were indebted to no one man more than to Roscoe Conkling. No man who knows him ever suspected him of wielding political patronnes for his own benefit. He was never known as a place-seeker or an office huester." Those Republicans who, during the two years preceding the election of Gen. Grant, fought the battles of the Republicans party, will remember the history of that period. Andrew Johnson party.

It is claimed by your correspondent that the Republicans in both Houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions at that time. The real Republicans in both Houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions at that time. The real Republicans in the Houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions at that time. The real Republicans in the Houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions at that time. The real Republicans in the Houses of Congress were practically a unit on all political questions at that time, the nonlinear of the Republican State Convention, and he bims

Mr. Morgan for the harmony which existed in the party at that time.

In reference to the assertions made by your correspondent as to Mr. Fenton's career as Governor, viz., that he manipulated executive patronage to build up a personal party; that the well-known and carnestly-expressed destres of leading Republicans in favor of any political appointments were ignored to enable him to place men in oficial position who would devote themselves to his personal advantage; that the high prerogative of approving or vetoing acts of the Legislature was used in the same disgraceful manner; that meritorious measures were approved only after personal solicitation by parties interested; that bad measures were approved after certain persons known to be familiar with the Executive had been paid large sums as counsel feest that the schemes and New-York tax levies, festering with corruption, were approved in spite of protests by emment entizens, I would say that they are as faise as they are malicious.

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with corruption, were approved in spite of protects by eminent critzens, I would say that they are as false as they are malicious.

It may be well to call attention to a few of his appointments which I now recoilect: Gen. George S. Batcheller, son haw of Gen. Cook of Saratoga, was made by him Inspector-General on his military staff; Gen. A. W. Harvey was appointed Judge-Advocate-General: Gen. James B. Swayme, now weigher at the Custom-House, was appointed Engineer-in-Chief at the personal request of the tate Hon. Henry J. Raymond; A. J. H. Dugaime, now a prominent member of the Custom-House General Committee thaving been its temporary chairman at its organization, and understood to hold a position in the Custom-House at the present time, was appointed by Gov. Fenton on his military staff; George W. Schuyler was appointed Bank Superintendent upon the recommendation of Mr. A. B. Cornell, now Surveyor of Customs at this port; Wm. Barnes was appointed Bank Superintendent; Nathaniel S. Button was appointed Causal Anditor; Wm. Barnes was appointed States Pension Agent, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics; Jackson S. Schultz, who now acts with Mr. Orton in the pretended reorganization in this city, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Health Board, and Drs. Farker and Stone were made his associates. James W. Both, at present one of the Vice-Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Otherman of the Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Residual Scholler of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton Chairman of the Residual Scholler of the Custom-House organization, was appointed the Custom-House organization, was appointed Cha Presidents of the Custom-House organization, was appointed by Gov. Fenton on the Fire Commission. The Harbor Masters and Port Wardens in the City of New-York were about equally divided between the then existing factions in the Republican party. And many others of the men whom Gov. Hoffman appointed were then identified with and are to-day working in the traces of the old Conservative men.

York were about equally divided between the then existing factions in the Republican party. And many others of the men whom Gov. Hoffman appointed were then identified with and are to-day working in the traces of the old Conservative men.

It is true that Gov. Fenton, prior to his election as Senator, had been ten years a Representative in Congress and four years Governor of the State. He had been elected Governor in 1804, after the defeat of Gen. Wadsworth in 1801, and was again elected in 1805 by about 5,000 more majority than at his former election, against the combined efforts of the Democratic party. Andrew Johnson and his so-called Republican followers. It may not have been unreasonable to expect that his advice would have some consideration in the counsels of the Administration. It is true that he was clothed with authority by the people later than his colleague. But it is not true, as stated by your correspondent, that the men named were appointed to Federal offices upon the recommendation of Gov. Fenton. I venture the assertion that he never made a recommendation to the President or any of the heads of departments of any man for the sole reason that he was a friend of his. In regard to the persons mentioned as having been appointed through his influence, I would respectfully say that.

Moses H. Grinnell was President Grant's own personal appointment, the reason for which I apprehend may be found in the following facts: In 1868, the Hon. E. D. Washburne, now Minister to France, came to this city to enlist the efforts of the Republicans in the canvass then in progress for Gov. Grant's election. The ratification meeting in Pennsylvania had been a failure. Mr. Washburne and Gen. Grant have since admitted that this aid was decisive of the Presidential contest. For this, and his sed in that campaign.

Mr. Washburne and Gen. Grant have since admitted that this aid was decisive of the Presidential contest. For this, and his sex missed for the purpose of carrying the Maine, Indiana, and Pennsylvania elections i

### PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

THE HON. 8. SHELLABARGER ON THE TARIFP THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROTECTION-THE POLICY OF REVENUE REPORMERS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.-The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addressed the citizens of Cleveland this evening on the policy of the Rapublican party in regard to the Tariff, and the principles and aims of "Revenue Reformers." He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall attempt to address you upon the subject of the tariff. I shall need, and I crave your sympathy and patience. The intelligent and prudent generally avoid this subject, because they comprehend its immense complexity and arduousness; and shallow men talk much about it because they do not. In assuming the role of the latter to-night, I beg the benefit of the fact that it is my first offense, and I hope that this fact will serve me the office of an apology for the badness of the performance, and show a willingness to be committed apon a subject whereon a representative ought not to be

I go therefore first to the inquiry, What is the country to expect touching the tariff from the continued ascen dency of our Republican party ! Mr. Shellabarger then observed that the Republican

party is essentially a unit upon the following points: 1. This nation's faith is to be kept forever inviolate in the matter of its debts, its pensions, and every financial

2. This will require such revenues as, being assessed where they ought mainly to be, namely, on imports, will with just discriminations, afford to American industry every proper protection.

3. That degree of "encourage.

every proper protection.

3. That degree of "encouragement—call it protection"—ba a "just discrimination," which shall "insure equal opportunity and condition of stability, as respects supply and demand; also as respects permanence of price, incentives to the exercise of skill and economy, and such moderate degree of profit as shall effectually discourage inconsiderate and excessive competition."

4. This protection should not be extended to any industries that are not here "legitimate," and to such as are "legitimate," it ought to be given equally.

5. American wages ought not to be reduced to European standards.

standards.

In regard to be actual policy to be followed in regulat-ing the duties on imports, Mr. Shellabarger maintained that the "Revenue Reformers" propose the following basis of action :

basis of action:

1. "Encouragement—call it Protection if you will—of American industry."

2. These industries, to be encouraged, must be "legitimate," that is, such as may become permanent in this country without the aid of kot-house enture.

3. The Protection must, in quantity, be "mean" of profit," and so high as to "insure a moderate degree of profit," and so low as, with due skill and economy, to yield a profit not above that average profit derived from the other industries of the country, and so low as te effectually discourage excessive competition.

4. The protection should be so unvarying as would "insure permanence in price and incentive to the exercise of skill."

These surely are the exact elements of that great fundamental law touching Protection, and the degree of it.

d. The protection should, be so unvarying as would "insure permanence in price and incentive to the exercise of skill."

These surely are the exact elements of that great fundamental law touching Protection, and the degree of it, which the "revenue reformers" of our party have urged upon Congress for "consideration" and enactment into laws. I have consideration and enactment into laws. I have consideration and enactment into laws. I have considered it. And after the most careful consideration of which I am capable, I say of it two things: The first is that I approve it—completely and wholly—approve it both as to its general principles and its details—approve it both as to its general principles and its details—approve it both as what I believe to be the true doctrine upon this subject, and as a formula of great terseness, comprehensiveness, and exactness, for the announcement of just relations of American legislation to American industries. The other thing I say of it is that it embodies the doctrines of the Republican party inpon this subject. In proof of this, take the authoritative utterances of our great party. Begin, if you please, with the Convention which first mominated Mr. Lincoln. As an assemblage merely, how memorable it was by reason of the vastness of its numbers and the eminence, ability, and commanding influence of its membership! As a mere phenomenon, connecting itself, in civilization, his history, with the death-grappic between two antagonistical forms of civilization, how strange it was! As that hody which gave to the Republic for first magistrate him who has passed to the first place in fame as defender of the rights and dignity of labor, the Convention's supreme achievement—supreme in what it compelled to be added to the science of government, and to the recognized rights of man. How atmazing have been the results of that Convention's legislation on the world's atfairs—in the organic structures of government, on the essential rights of man. How atmazing have been the results of that Convent

That twelfth resolution of the first National platform of our party was in these words:

"Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjourned of these imports as to encourace the development of the industrial is terests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national er-change which leaves to the workingmen internal wages, to agriculture ex-numer, two prices, to mechanics and manifecturers as adequate resul-for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial pro-perty and independence of

fair competition against the foreign producer. Mea-gan's and filinots's were similar, as is this year's in Ohio. I doubt whether, in all the history of free thought in free government, there is to be found upon any great question of economy a unity of principle and of purpose so com-plete, honorable, and patriotic as that unity to which I have now referred you in the Republican party. THE POSSIBILITY OF HARMONY AMONG REPUBLICANS ON THE TARIFF.

In regard to the test question of the actual duties to

imposed Mr. Shellabarger remarked: Now, I venture to make the affirmation, that in regard

to the precise duties to be imposed—that rock upon which it is affirmed our party is about to make utter and disastrous shipwreck—there is not, at least among the masses of our people, a radical difference which need or will eadinger the ultimate integrity of our party. I admit that among them who assume to lead and make our tariff literature, and especially that part of our literature which we get from inspirations alien to us, there is schism. But I venture to copy the words of my most excellent colleague, Mr. Stevenson, who leads the "Revonce Reformers" of our party from Onio in Congress, and apply his words to this inst named point, and say as he said in the great debate of March, 1870, to tien, Schenck, "We are much nearer together than you think we are."

Now, let us see if our differences go deeper than to the mere surface, the "incidentals," the matters of difference as to how best we shall get at what we all want-the things "tentative"—and as to which experiment, trial, experience will, by their teachings, bring us quickly together. trous shipwreck-there is not, at least among the masses

the things "tenfative"—and as to which experience will, by their teachings, bring as quickly together.

First: Who in the Republican party does not revolt at the idea of making a law that shall confessedly tax out of one man's earnings part of them, and give it to another without giving to the taxed man a pecuniary equivalent of some sort? There is no such man.

Second: Neither is there an intelligent man in the country who favors protecting interests here which are not "legitimate." That is, nobody is for fostering industries by legislation whose products, owing to the permanent conditions under which they must ever be produced here, can not be produced without much greater expenditure of human labor than is required in other countries. For illustration: nobody is for what was rendered famous by the epigram of an English statesman, "Making protected whice out of grapes raised in hot-houses in Scotland."

Third: So, on the other hand, no Republican fails to insist that any law which really does have the effect of